

The *Gasoline for America's Security Act* includes these provisions:

Prohibits price gouging in gasoline and diesel fuel sales

- Outlaws price gouging, as defined by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), in gasoline or diesel fuel sales.
- Requires the FTC to promulgate a standard for price gouging within one year of the legislation's enactment.
- Does not affect anti-gouging measures already in place in a number of states.
- Requires the Federal Trade Commission to draft a report on the price of refined petroleum products on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Encourages new refineries in order to increase gasoline supplies and address soaring prices

- Reforms cumbersome siting procedures.
- Provides regulatory risk insurance.
- Requires the president to designate sites on federal lands, including at least three closed military installations that are appropriate for the purposes of siting a refinery.
- Allows the president to permit the operation of a refinery to manufacture petroleum products for consumption by the Armed Forces of the United States.

Boutique fuels

- Requires the EPA administrator to identify six gasoline and diesel fuels for a Federal Fuels List, down from 17 today that make it illegal to transfer and sell excess fuel from one part of the country when shortages strike another part of the country.

New pipelines

- Reforms siting and construction requirements for pipelines and for pipeline expansions.
- To encourage expeditious construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline and thereby provide abundant and affordable natural gas to American consumers, sunsets loan guarantee on the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline within two years of enactment of the Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005 if the state of Alaska and interested parties have not entered into an agreement regarding construction of the pipeline.
- Requires the DOE secretary to issue regulations requiring crude oil or refined petroleum product pipeline facilities significant to the nation's supply needs to ensure the availability of sufficient backup power capacity.

Conservation

- Directs the DOE secretary to establish and carry out a program to encourage the use of carpooling and vanpooling to reduce the

consumption of gasoline. The secretary may make grants to state and local governments for carpooling or vanpooling projects.

- Requires the EPA administrator to evaluate and assess carpool and vanpool projects funded under the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality program to reduce consumption of gasoline; determine the direct and indirect impact of the projects on air quality and congestion levels; and ensure the effective implementation of the projects under such program.

Other provisions

- Allows the DOE secretary to draw down and sell petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to increase additional capacity sufficient to permit filling the SPR to 1 billion barrels.
- Requires the EPA administrator to initiate rulemaking, issue guidance and take other steps to reform the New Source Review program.
- Clarifies the New Source Review program by reasserting congressional intent that one definition of the term “modification” should be used in both the New Source Performance Standards program and the New Source Review program.
- Routine maintenance, repair and replacement projects, including equipment replacement meeting certain criteria, that are routine for an industry, would remain exempt from the definition of modification and thereby not trigger NSR.
- Allows a city or region to apply for an extension of clean air requirements if local leaders can demonstrate downwind pollution from another area is to blame.
- Gives FERC new authority to monitor operators of natural gas “gathering” lines, to help prevent monopolistic practices that can increase costs for consumers.